

Knoxville.

By GEN. GREEN B. RAUM.

Copyrighted, 1901, by the publishers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, The Union victory was complete. The troops were met with an overwhelming grip of the Confederate army, which for force. I then sent a detachment to the right to find a vulnerable point, and while it was moving the artillery came up (baytwo months had held Chattanooga under

siege, was forever broken. iege, was forever broken.
On this great field men from nearly ing been detained up to this time in waiting for the bridges to be built, as the eneevery State in the Union had met in battle array. Grant, Thomas, Hooker, Sherman, Howard, Blair, Granger, Palmer, Sheridan, Cruft, Wood, Steinwehr, Schurz. Geary, Johnson, Davis, Baird, Osterhaus, Morgan L. Smith, Ewing, John E. Smith, be near 1,100 men. I took upward of of 10,000 men to assist in driving Long-Brannon and W. F. Smith led the embat-tled hosts on the Union side, assisted by eight stands of colors, an innumerable lot had first been ordered to reinforce Knox-

caissons and wagons, large quantities of To this Gen. Granger protested, complain-The Confederate forces were led by grain and flour, camp and garrison equi-Bragg, Hardee, Breckinridge, Cheatham, Hindman, Walker, Cleburne, Stewart and Stevenson, assisted by 28 brigade commanders, 135 regimental commanders, and only the most eventful, but the happiest were in a large, commodious house.

33 commanders of batteries. Of their lives. We started out with two In his Memoirs, Ge
The positions on Lookout Mountain and days' rations, but that was enough. We this event, and says: Missionary Ridge were regarded by Con-federate military experts as practically im-

capture was a remarkable achievement. The physical obstacles encountered and to be overcome, the armed resistance to the be overcome, the armed resistance to the ascent of the Ridge to be endured with stolid fortitude, and the skillfully con-structed fortifications full of armed men and artillery to be confronted were conditions which were never met and overcome

The Confederate artillery was not first silenced by more numerous and heavier guns and the assault then made; the 24,000 heroic men of the Army of the Cumberland, with an indomitable strength of pur-pose, with a burning and unquenchable valor, assaulted and carried the front line of works, climbed up the Ridge, mounted the fortifications, and routed their antagonists with their muskets.

PURSUIT OF RETREATING ARMY; RELIEF OF KNOXVILLE.

All day on Nov. 25, while Gen, Sher-men was directing the assault against Tunnel Hill, he watched for the expected assault of Gen. Thomas "early in the day." He saw column after column of the enemy streaming toward him. Gun after gun poured its concentric shot on his forces from every hill and spur that gave a view of any part of the ground held by him, and still the promised assault was not made. But at 3:40 o'clock in the af-ternoon Gen. Sherman observed a white line of musketry-fire in front of Orchard Knob, extending further and further right and left and on. He could hear only a faint echo of sound, but he saw enough to satisfy him that Gen. Thomas was moving on Bragg's center with his entire force.

Gen. Sherman knew that he had drawn vast masses of the enemy against his trust, a fasting friendship. This much for forks, spoons, etc., etc. I had seen noth forces, and he felt sure of Gen. Thomas's success, but he could not see the move-

tief of Knoxville.

His plan was to have Gen. Gordon tion such as only war can produce.

pursuit.

was slow in getting ready for the march quantity of provisions.

strong position in the gorge and on the crest of Taylor's Ridge. Thomas ordered an attack, and after a severe fight, in which he lost heavily, dislodged the ene-

with his forces.

On Nov. 28 Gen. Grant returned to Chattanooga, and found that Gen. Granger Ind not yet started to Knoxville. He therefore changed the orders, and although the expedition. Col. Long was directed to the relief of Chattanooga, and had at once gone into the fight and had had no time to rest, he dight and had had no time to rest, he dight and had had no time to rest, he dight and had had no time to rest, he dight and had had no time to rest, he dight and had had no time to rest, he fight and had had no time to rest. He fight and had had no time to rest, he fight ton, and informed him that Burnside was completely invested at Knoxville, and had provisions only to include Dec. 3; that Gen, Granger had left Chattanooga for Knoxville by the river road, with a steam-left Chattanooga for Knoxville by the river road, with a steam-left Chattanooga for Knoxville by the river road, with a steam-left Chattanooga for Knoxville by the river road, with a steam-left Chattanooga for Chattanooga and Knoxville were relieved from the pressure of Confederate boat following him up the river, but he men could not. A bridge was indispensa- forces. feared that Granger could not reach Knox-ble.

ville in time. Grant ordered Sherman to Gen. Wilson undertook to build the

relief of Kroxville and hasten to Burnside's relief.

It must be remembered that seven days
before Gen. Sherman's troops had left
their camp on the north side of the Tentheir camp of the Tentheir camp on the north side of the Tentheir camp of the Tentheir camp on the north side of the Tentheir camp of th their camp on the north side of the Tennesses River, with two days' rations, without extra clothing, all stripped for the fight, with but a single blanket or coat per man, including Gen. Sherman himself.

Dec. 4.

By daylight of Dec. 5 Gen. Frank P.
Blair, commanding the Fifteenth Corps, had passed over with his troops and marched out on the road to Maryville, five way, the engineer sought out the dry spot, that him.

vided for such a march. But 12,000 of their comrades were besieged at Knoxville, 84 miles away, and they must be relieved in three days. This

troops. They were ready, and moved with arrived at Knoxville with his cavalry, and alacrity. Hooker and Palmer were left to deal with Gen. Bragg's defeated army.

Longstreet still I

it of the Confederate army: great quantities of his material of war to a point seven miles below Morganton, and taking many prisoners, we fairly jammed him into the ravine in the mountains through which his route led, and then attacked, with one brigade, his rear Howard marched by Unitia and Louisville, guard, which had been posted to defend it, that being the only mode by which we could ascertain its strength and position.

It was stoutly held by a division, and the Maj. Van Buren, of Gen. Burnside's

Dec. 4 Gen. Longstreet had abandoned the siege of Knoxville and had retreated on the Rutledge, Rogersville and Bristol road, leading to Virginia, and that Gen. Burnside's cavalry was on his heels. Maj. Van Buren also informed Gen. Sherman that Gen. Burnside desired to see him in person as seen as the could reach Knoxperson as soon as he could reach Knox-

Gen. Sherman halted all his army at Maryville except Gen. Granger's com-mand, which was ordered forward to Little River, and Gen. Granger was directed to report in person to Gen. Burnside for

On the morning of Dec. 6 Gen. Sher man rode 15 miles from Maryville into Knoxville and met Gen. Burnside. Gen. Granger arrived later in the day. These officers examined the works which

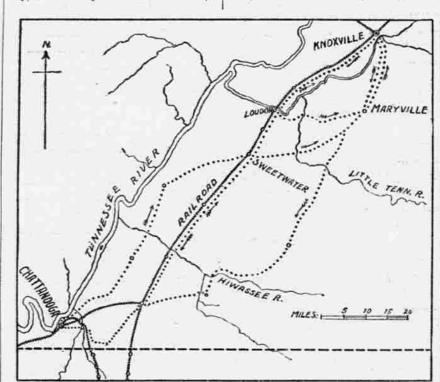
had been thrown up hurriedly by Gen. Burnside for the defense of the place, and Gen. Sherman regarded them as almost impregnable. Fort Sanders received special attention.

40 brigade commanders, 210 regimental of small-arms, large quantities of artillery ville, Gen. Sherman decided that his two commanders, and 55 commanders of bat-

In his Memoirs, Gen. Sherman speaks of

SHERMAN'S VISIT TO BURNSIDE.

The assault on Missionary Ridge was certainly one of the most desperate and hazardous undertakings in any war. Its "Returning to Burnside's quarters, we



SHEEMAN'S MARCH TO THE RELIEF OF BURNSIDE.

"The Union people in Ringgold informed me that the army retreated through
"They were starving, etc." But Burnside

Gen. Sherman upon receiving his orders

captures here were two 32-pounder rifle which could not be taken by a cavalry turn at once to within supporting distance guns, with their carriages.

Gen. Thomas took the Rossville Gap ward, and reached London after dark road toward Ringgold, and crossed the Gen. Vaughn abandoned the place of dash; but Gen. Howard was pushing for- of the forces in front of Bragg's army.

Chickamauga on a bridge at Graysville. ing the night, but he destroyed the ponness you have done us. Gen. Grant joined Gen. Sherman in the toon bridge and ran three locomotives and "I am, General, very 48 cars into the river; but Gen. Howard's obedient servant." It was soon found that Gen, Granger force captured four cannon and a large

Gen. Thomas had pushed forward to Ringgold, arriving there on the morning of the 27th, and found the enemy in strong position is the control of the control

### COL. ELI LONG TO THE RESCUE.

my. Gen, Davis closed up on Gen. Thomas at Ringgold at noon.

Gen. Sherman sent Gen. Howard to the left; he struck the Dalton & Cleveland Eff; he struck the Dalton & Cleveland Gen. Gen. Howard it.

Gen. Hooker also longed in the careful therefore determined to coined orders from Gen. Grant to leave communicate with Gen. Burnside by the communicate with Gen. Burnside by th

take command of all troops moving to the bridge. The stream was 240 feet wide, relief of Knoxville and hasten to Burn. With crib work and trestles made of times.

These troops had no provisions what-ever, save what they gathered on the er and Gen. Davis. In the early morning, march, and they were every way illy pro-while these movements were being made, to every joint. Gen. Sherman had ridden forward and sufficient spur for these veteran announcing the fact that Col. Long had

Longstreet still lay before the place, but tected the true cause of the difficulty. The stranger was a ventriloquiat. Gen. Hooker in a private letter to Hon.

Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, gave a very graphic description of the news, but did not abate in energy to hurry

at was stoutly held by a division, and the attack failed. A brigade was then sent to the left to turn it, and there, too, our and informed him that on the night of the left to turn it, and there, too, our and informed him that on the night of "That you get on and bay your fam."

ment of the troops up the face of the Ridge, nor their successful assault upon the Confederate works.

The conid not see the law army retreated through that the army retreated through that Longstreet had at no time explained that Longstreet had at no time ized condition, about one-third of them invested the place, and that he had kept open communication with the country on

"General: I desire to express to you and Gen. Sherman upon receiving his orders of the Fourth Corps, reinforced to 20,000 men, to march at once to Knox-ville, while Thomas and Sherman followed Bragg. At 11 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 26 Gen. Davis reached Chickamanga was be flavored at the station. The place was to flavore and swassee River and marched 15 miles to the raise the siege. The emergency having Station. The place was in flames, and Athens. Gen. Granger was directed to passed, I do not deem for the present any everything presented a scene of desola-change his route and report with his force other portion of your command but the change his route and report with his force at Philadelphia. On Dec. 2 the army two hills beyond the depot. These were soon driven away.

Quantities of provisions and forage had been stored at this place, much of which was burned, but large quantities fell into the hands of the Union troops. Among the captures here were two 32-pounder rifle which could not be taken by a cavalry passing to the head of the column in the forenoon, was ordered on to London to save the pontoon bridge, known to be in use across the Tennessee River at that place, but Gen. Vaughn had a strong that all the troops now here, save those commanded by Gen. Granger, should recommanded by Gen. Granger necessary for operations in this section, and imasmuch as Gen. Grant has weakened the forces immediately with him in order to relieve us, thereby rendering the position of Gen.

Thomas less secure, I seem it advisable that all the troops now here, save those commanded by Gen. Granger, should recommanded by Gen. Granger necessary for operations in this section, and imasmuch as Gen. Grant has weakened the forces immediately with him in order to relieve us.

Thomas less secure, I seem it advisable that all the troops now here, save those commanded by Gen. Granger, should rebehalf of my command, I desire again Gen. Vaughn abandoned the place dur- thank you and your command for the kind-

> "I am, General, very respectfully, you Gen. Sherman remained at Knoxville to

By Dec. 14 he had assembled his troops The General therefore determined to ceived orders from Gen. Grant to leave

Gen. Hooker also joined in the pursuit ith his forces.

Capt. Andenreid, of Gen. Sherman's teenth Corps with Gen. Blair, its able to Staff, was intrusted with instructions to commander got back to their trains and Call Lorentee Commander.

(To be continued.)

Olling the Squeak.

to every joint. All went on well for a while, when the neaking was heard in another direction. The oiling process was repeated, and quie restored; but as the engineer was coming quietly toward the spot occupied by the gentleman and the stranger, he heard another squeak. This time, however, he de-

"After marching all the morning through "After marching all the morning through to a point seven miles below Morganton,"

There," said he, "I don't believe that engine will squeak again."

> "Will this car take me to the Plaza?" asked the excited old lady of the placid motorman. "Well, under certain conditions-yes."

## OUR FAMOUS MOUNTAINS.

The Mighty Masses That Top the American Continent and Put the Alps to Shame.

By HENRY GANNETT, Geographer of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Why do we go abroad, thousands of us of these present any great difficulties of Americans, each year to see the beauty ascent. Indeed, one can ride to timber and sublimity of nature—to Switzerland for its mountains and glaciers, to Norway for its fiords, to Egypt for its deserts, to Scotland for its lakes and hills, and turn our backs upon similar scenes in our own land? Our country is not wanting in Market of the Sawsteh Range are the because the Caucasus, or the Himalayas—indeed, which are exceeded in area only by the ice caps of Greenland and the Antarctic Continent; and lakes which are unrivalled in beauty. The fiords of Alaska are far finer than the classic ones of Norway, and the wonderful charm of the desert is felt as fully in our own West as in northern Africa. Moreover, there are a few features of which we hold a monopoly; there is but one Grand Canyon, one Niagara, one Yosemite, and the Geysers of the Yellowstone and alternation of cliffs and slopes. West of the Sawatch Range are the Elik Mountains in the Gunnison country. These are mainly composed of stratified sandstone, red, brown, and purple, the strata tilted, broken, and upheaved by eruptions and trachyte, which also forms mountains, easily distinguished in the landscape by their light, almost white, color. Castle Peak, of purple sandstone, afforded more of a climb than any other Colorado mountain with which I have any acquaintance. For this ascent we camped at timber line, 11,500 feet, at the southwest base of the peak, and started up the ridge which runs west from the summit. The face of this ridge is composed of horizontal beds of rock, presenting an alternation of cliffs and slopes. Our only way of surmonting the lower.

Kilimanjaro, with 18,300 feet.

The mountains in the eastern part of our country are not high, the highest summit of the Appalachians being Mount Mitchell, in the Black Range of North Carolina, 6,711 feet above the sea.

In the northern Appalachians, the well-known summits are Marcy, Mount Washington, the highest of the White Mountains of New Hampshire 6, 294 feet.

success. but he could not see the movement of the troops up he face of Peaks, half a mile apart and connected by a ridge, dropping to a comparatively low gap. These mountains, named for the well-known botanists, are among the highest summits in the State, being, respectively, 14,341 and 14,336 feet, and rise 3,000 feet above the timber line. An excellent horse-trail lends right over the summit of Greys Peak, making the as

even within 100 feet of its summit, roads precipitation have produced glaciers and trails lead to the top. I once spent a night at a mine just below the summit, 14,200 feet above the sea. Early in the morning before sunrise, I went up to the top, and found myself upon an island, in a sea of cloud. Overhead the sky was perfectly clear. Beneath me, as I looked over a cliff, was vacancy. Around me was stretched a white sea, level and un-broken except for a score or two of sharp black islands, the summits of other mounains, which, like my own, projected above the sea of cloud, whose level was about 14,000 feet above the sea. This tran-quil sea was shortlived, however, for, as the sun rose above it, its surface com-menced to heave, then to break and melt away. Soon I could see, through vistas opened in the cloud, the green of mounain sides, the yellow plains of South ark. These views grew broader, gaps the cloud widened and joined with until masses of cloud were separated from the rest, and soon the whole melted away, the last fragments whirling up the gorges, catching on projecting spurs, and finally, before the sim was half an hour high, the whole land-scape was in a blaze of smilght. West of the Arkansas Valley stands the Sawatch Range, 100 miles long, north

and south, and presenting a fine succession of peaks over 14,000 feet high. The northernmost of these is the well-known Mountain of the Holy Cross, on who eastern face nature has cut, in two trans verse crevices filled with snow, the symbol of the Christian religion, 1,500 feet high, and with a cross arm of 500 feet. The approach to the mountain-at least the most apparent approach—is up the valley of the Roche Moutonnee Creek, from Engle River, and unless a trial has been made in recent years, this is like the way of the transgressor. It is strewn with bowlders and fallen timber in such profusion as to be impassable for horses and well-nigh for men on foot. The only feasible route is up the backbone of the ridge on the north, following it even far Walking straight up behind him, he seized the astonished joker by the nape of and the way there is clear—merely a long

Africa. Moreover, there are a lew autres of which we hold a monopoly; there is but one Grand Canyon, one Niagara, one Yosemite, and the Geysers of the Yellowstone are repeated nowhere on earth. Of our thousands of high mountains, the loftiest, so far as known, is Mount McKinley, in Alaska, which reaches an altitude of 20.464 feet. Asia, with Mount Everest in the Himalayas, 29.002 feet high, and South America, with Aconcagua, in the Anders, 22.900 feet, alone exceed this continent of ours in extreme altitude. Europe is crowned by Mount Banc, only 15.781 feet, and Africa by Kilimanjaro, with 18.300 feet.

The mountains in the eastern part of our country are not high, the highest summit of the Appnlachians being Mount Mitchell, in the Black Range of North Mitchell, in the Black Range of rock, which we got around by make turned in the season of the control and the feet against the other, and altitude of 20.464 feet, above the sea.

the well-known botanists, are among thighest summits in the State, being, respectively, 14,341 and 14,336 feet, and rise 3,000 feet above the timber line. An excellent horse-trail leads right over the summit of Greys Peak, making the ascent of this mountain purely a question of horseflesh. In the early days, 30 of horseflesh. In the early days, 30 of horseflesh. In the early days, 30 of horseflesh in the early days, 30 of horseflesh in the early days, 30 of horseflesh. The early days are that something unusual was going on. There was a humming and buzzing, on. There was a humming and buzzing, and the freight to the mining on. There was a humming and buzzing, on. There was a humming and buzzing, the fairweather, between Cross Sound and the fairweather, between Cross Sound and the fairweather, between Cross Sound and makes public acknowledgment "in order was a making the summit in the State. They are not many ministers who would be willing to publicly endorse and recommend a cure of this kind, with the statement that they themselves had been carried by it, but the Rev. Crawford has in him a geat deal of true gratitude and over of markind. This is shown in a control of the westward was packed on the summit of the summit in the State. They are not many ministers who would be willing to publicly endorse and recommend a cure of this kind, with the statement that they themselves had been carried by it, but the Rev. Crawford has in him a geat deal of true gratitude and over of this kind. This is shown in a certific level land. The mountains recommend a cure of this kind would be willing to publicly endorse and recommend a cure of this kind would be willing to publicly endorse and statement that they themselves had been carried by it, but the Rev. Crawford has in him a geat deal of true gratitude and over of this kind. This is shown that the carried by the connected with the Hayden shows the connected with the car Rising abruptly from the plains near in my ingers and toes. Then my hair Colorndo Springs, is a mountain mass and beard stood on end; but it was not whose outermost summit is known as until I received an electric spark from my Cheyenne Mountain. Other and higher theodolyte, by that time fully charged, summits rise to the westward, and the that I discovered what was the matter, mass culminates in the great done of I was serving as a lightning-rod. I field Pikes Peak, 12 miles from Colorado from the summit, leaving my instrument Springs, and 8,000 feet above it. Up at to the mercy of the storm, which by that the head of South Park, rising from a time was very near. After going down base 10,000 feet above the sea to a hight a couple of hundred feet, I was relieved of 14,297 feet, is Mount Lincoln, named from the unpleasant sensations, and when by early miners for our greatest Presi-dent. It is very accessible, a railroad to fite shower had passed, I returned to the top of the mountain and finished my work. Near the northern boundary of Mon-been opened at various points upon it,

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feasible route is up the backhone of the ridge on the north, following it even far above timber line, to a point opposite the mountain, then dropping down 3,000 feet into a little secluded meadow at the base. Here one is 5,000 feet below the summit, and the way there is clear—merely a long steep walk uphill.

Tracing the range southward, are passed in statel procession, Homestake Peak, 13,227 feet, at the head of the Arkansas; then, opposite Leadville, Massive Mountain, 14,424 feet, its broad, heavy out lines suggesting its name. The sharp cone of Elbert Peak, 14,421 feet, follows; then La Plata; 14,324 feet; Harvard, 14,375; Yale, 14,187; Princeton, 14,196; Shavano and Ouray, 13,956, named after the mountains around South Park, none of

some magnitude, two, three, and four miles in length, so that these mountains contain vastly more snow and ice than those farther south. Though not by any means so high as those of Colorado, these mountains are extremely rugged and precipitous. Chief Mountain, on the boundary between the United States and Canada, is one of the finest peaks in this part of the Cordellera.

That great range which separates the desert from the fertile valley of California, the Sierra Nevada, rises like a great wall from the desert, from an altitude of 4,000 or 5,000 feet to 14,000 or 15,000

wall from the desert, from an altitude of 4,000 or 5,000 feet to 14,000 or 15,000 feet, while from its crest it slopes westward in great spurs, between which rivers flow in deep canyons, descending in 30 miles practically to sea level.

The highest peak, situated near the south end of the range, is Mount Whitney, 14,858 feet, named from the well-known geologist, at one time director of the State Geological Survey. It rises from a mass

Yakutat Bay, 16,000 feet; in Mount Saint makes public acknowledgment Elias, 18,100 feet, and culminating in that others may receive the same happy Mount McKinley, at the head of Sushitna River, 20,464 feet, the highest summit in You s North America.

thendering sound.

The Fairweather Range follows the coast closely from Cross Sound northwest to Yakutat Bay, rising from the sea abruptly to altitudes of two to three vertical miles. It is a magnificent range, with its line of sharp, snowy peaks, and its cal miles. It is a magnineent rauge, with its line of sharp, snowy peaks, and its moutle of glacial ice lying on either flank. I know of no finer view than is to be had I know of no ressel steaming along from the deck of a vessel steaming along the flat of this range on a clear, sunny the front of this range on a clear, sunny day. The deep blue of the sea, the

boring mountains, and which wastes main-iy by melting under the Summer sun, for only a small part of its front reaches the sea, to drop icebergs into the water. For many years the scalp of St. Elias was sought, and many hardy mountain climb-ers have expended money and effort in photography it has had great influence. tude of 14,000 feet, and would without land. question have reached the summit had bership, since it enforces the condition that a candidate shall have climbed a for an Italian, Prince Luigi, of Savoy, to succeed where Americans had failed. In in hight,—Everybody's Magazine. 1897, at the head of a large and well-appointed party, he set out from Yakutat, following the route pursued by Russell. Favored by the weather, by experience. and thorough preparation, the party made grand. ts way to the summit without serious difficulty, making, in a few bours, the 4,000 feet which had separated Russell

from the coveted goal.

A few score of miles in the interior, near the head of Sushitna River, and north of the head of Cook Inlet, is an enormous mountain mass, the central and highest penk of which is Mount McKin-

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### READ THIS OFFER. ACCEPT IT TO-DAY.

Almandam with a now electra part of our country are not high, the highest sum mit of the Appalachians being Mont Mitchell, in the Black Range of North Mitchell in the Black Range of North Mitchell in the Black Range of North I

You are older now and can look back and see the mistakes you have made, but North America.

In these mountains are hundreds of glaciers; not little, mile-long fragments of ice, but great lakes and rivers of ice, sores of miles in length. The Muir Glacier is as large as the State of Rhode Island, and is but one of a score of equal extent. Many of these glaciers reach the sea, and protrude their fronts into deep water deposition in the many of the search of the search of the many out once were, and you know it. Cast aside over the mountain description. water, dropping icebergs from them with themselving sound. Cast aside modesty. This matter is too important.

day. The deep blue of the sea, the fringe of dark green forest on the shore, and above it the alternations of white ice and black rock rising into cerrated peaks. Here is a virgin and an almost unlimited field for mountain climbing.

Mount St. Elias stands west of Yakutat Bay about 30 miles inland from the coast. The approach to it is over an immense field of nearly stagnant ice, the Malaspina Glacier, which is fed by streams from Mount St. Elias and neighboring mountains, and which wastes maindother work of development of mountains.

vain atempts to reach its summit. Among them were Schwatka, Topham, Russel, and Bryant. Of these Russell achieved which John Muir, the great nature lover, the greatest measure of success, as in one is the president; and in the Northwest are of his two attempts he reached an alti-This club has a very select mem-

In in hight.—Everybody's Magazine Such Ignorance. Glee Club Man-You ought to see a sunrise on the Pacific Ocean. It is simply His Partner-Why. I didn't know the